So far the U.S. resettled the largest number of University staff, a total of 133. Next in order are Germany (53), Pakistan (27), France (16), India (6), Saudi Arabia (5), Switzerland (4), Kuwait (3), Turkey (3), Australia (3), United Kingdom (3), Austria (2), Iran (2), and Belgium, Italy, Japan, Sri Lanka and Egypt (5), and 2 died in battle fronts.

That is 17% emigrated to the U.S.A., 7% to West Germany, 3.7% to Pakistan. On the whole 36.5% of Kabul University are emigrants.

In the lists in the annex the names, academic ranks, administrative ranks, respective faculties of the emigrated, imprisoned and executed staff are presented. Meanwhile, the academic ranks are inserted on the basis of the following description in the enclosed lists :

Pohand	=	Professor
Pohanwal	=	Professor
Pohandoy	=	Associate Professor
Pohanmal	=	Associate Professor
Pohanyar	=	Assistant Professor
Pohyalay	=	Assistant Professor

THE FATE OF THE STUDENTS OF KABUL UNIVERSITY

Kabul University is one of the oldest institutions of higher education in Afghanistan. Since its establishment, 53 years ago, it developed, grew and turned into the main centre of educational and cultural activities. It was a full-fledged university and well-known to the out-side world. Kabul University had cultural and scientific affiliations with famous universities and institutions of the USA, West Germany, United Kingdom, France, Italy, Egypt, Peoples' Republic of China, Soviet Union, Japan, India and Iran. After 53 years, Kabul University attained a high reputation and was proud of its qualified and well-known academic staff.

After the infamous coup of April 1978 and the military intervention

of the Soviet Union, the whole set-up of education underwent radical changes. Hundreds of university students were abducted and summarily executed, and a sharp decline occurred in the student body, i.e., the total number of students was reduced in 1984 from 14,000 to 6,000. A majority of those left were girl students since boys are recruited for military service. That is why most students of Kabul University abandon their education and join the resistance. But students, who were intending to go to Russia, were exempted from military service.

In every faculty of Kabul University, there is an office of the party organization. Several boys and girls work there together. The secretary of the organization exercises great power over all affairs of the faculty. He looks after the teaching staff, student promotions, and dismissals. Moreover, he can summon professors, lecturers, and students to his office, interrogating and even threatening them. He can expel or put in jail students on charges of anti-government or party activities. Although he has a limited academic career, he can take classes and enjoy all the privileges of the university academic staff. On 27 December, 1982, I boycotted my classes. The next day the secretary of the Faculty of Social Sciences asked about my absence, humiliated me, had me expelled from the faculty and put in jail.

The students of Kabul University are kept busy with extra-curricular activities to re-educate them along Moscow's lines, praising the Soviet Union as the only true friend of the Afghan people. In the autumn 1982 under the name of "Scientific Week", a series of lectures were held in Kabul University. All party members took part and read articles on various subjects, such as education, history, archaeology, geography, husbandry, economics and political science. All those papers praised the positive role of the Soviet Union in Afghan education, culture and industry. Those lectures were prepared under direct supervision of Russian advisers. Non-party students were not allowed to participate.

The majority of non-party students is engaged in anti-government activities. Party member students often do not attend class for the whole term but they appear in the final examination. Mohammad

Daoud was a Parcham party member who did not attend classes for the whole term. He appeared in the final examination by presenting a recommendation letter from the secretary of the Democratic Youth Organization. It was stated in the letter that he was away on social work, therefore, he was entitled to appear in the examination. In fact, the system of examination was altered and military training was introduced. From the very beginning one of the regime's main objective was re-education of Afghan people by replacing all Afghan social and moral values with Moscow ideology and a sovietized structure in order to impose a form of alien and totalitarian rule.

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
A Russian Institution

Afghan-Soviet political and cultural relations began early in the 19th century following the occupation by the Czars of Merv, Panjdeh and a small island in the Oxus, which belonged to Afghanistan, in the years 1884, 1885, and 1925 respectively.

In 1919 Afghanistan won its freedom and the Bolshevik regime of Russia was the first to recognize Afghanistan as a sovereign nation. The first Afghan-Russian treaty of friendship and non-aggression was signed in 1921. According to the treaty the government of Russia guaranteed the independence of Bukhara and promised to return Panjdeh to Afghanistan.

Under the treaty of Paghman (15 km north-west of Kabul) in 1926, an agreement was made to send a group of Afghan students to Russia for flight training for the Afghan air force. This continued for the next 30 years. An agreement for an air service between Kabul and Tashkent was concluded in 1927.

But the invasion of Afghanistan at the end of 1979 showed clearly the expansionist plans of Russia against our country.

Khruschev and Bulganin during their Kabul visit in 1955 offered one hundred million dollars of economic aid to Afghanistan, and also declared Soviet support to Afghanistan on the so-called Pashtunistan issue. Soon after, large quantities of Russian economic and

technical aid were pumped into Afghanistan and various projects were undertaken with Soviet assistance. These include the Salang Tunnel, airfields, highways and the Polytechnic Institute. That is when the Soviet infiltration of Afghan territory started,. and the Kremlin southward movement dramatically increased.

The foundation stone of the Polytechnic Institute was laid by Leonid Brezhnev in 1958 in Kabul. This building, built adjacent to the charming Bagh-e-Bala Hotel at the foot of a mountain overlooking the beautiful valley of Kabul, is a huge complex.

The Soviet advisers and academic staff tried their utmost to sovietize the institution and create Soviet style infrastructure to mould the people in the Soviet image. The Russians at the Polytechnic tried to win the support of the students by blandishments, such as scholarships for study in Russia, but they had little success. It is well known that many patriots and good Muslims, who carried out anti-Soviet activities in Russian-made institutions, lost their lives.

The Polytechnic Institute started teaching in 1964. It was composed of the following departments :

1. Construction (Civil & Industrial)
2. Hydro-technique
3. Highways
4. Oil and Gas
5. Mining
6. Chemical Technology

Moreover the following subjects were also taught in the Polytechnic :

1. Mathematics 2. Chemistry 3. Physics 4. Geometry (Tech. Drawing)

5. Electronics 6. History 7. Sport 8. Russian Language

Prior to the April Coup, a group of Ukranian scholars were employed in the Polytechnic, but afterwards they were replaced by Moscovites and it was affiliated with the Lumumba University in Moscow. On the basis of an Afghan-Soviet cultural agreement, the Russians were employed for a period of two years, but sometimes they were summoned to Russia without completing their term of service.

Heads of all departments were Russians and a Russian adviser was in charge of all their academic activities.

The Russians wanted to use the Polytechnic Institute as a base for : collecting information, for corruption, subversive activities and propaganda. In 1964, an anti-Islamic film, which was shown in the cinema of the Institute, led to resentment among the students. The cinema remained closed for a few days, then it reopened and once again absurd Russian propaganda films appeared on the screen.

After the April tragedy and the military intervention by Russia, fundamental changes took place in the system of Afghan education. Those radical changes were quite obvious in the Polytechnic Institute. The famous faculty of engineering, formerly affiliated with American universities, was closed, and it joined instead with a Russian Polytechnic Institute. Six departments of the Polytechnic were promoted to the status of faculties, and the department of architecture formed the seventh faculty of the Polytechnic. Members of Khalq and Parcham factions were appointed symbolic heads of different departments.

The academic and administrative affairs of each faculty were looked after by a secretary. Scientific sociology and the Russian language formed the main subjects. After the 4th semester all subjects are

taught in Russian. The friendship room and library were turned into a centre of Russian propaganda. Islamic works were either destroyed or banned from delivery.

The academic terms of the Polytechnic is 6 years and is divided into 10 semesters. The graduates receive M.Sc. degrees.

There are two other Russian technical institutions in Afghanistan, namely, the technical schools of Kabul and Mazar-e-Sharif in the North. Recently the puppet government of Kabul announced that, because of the urgent need of the country, another six technical schools will be established in Afghanistan with economic aid from Russia.

The following faculties are also functioning within the framework of the Polytechnic :

The Faculty of Social Sciences Democratic Organization of Afghanistan Youth

Party cadres are trained in the Faculty of Social Sciences Democratic Organization of Afghanistan Youth. Moscow type ideology is taught by the Soviet advisers and teachers. Students are accepted simply on recommendation of party members. Girl students constitute the majority of attendants.

The Faculty of Working

In the Faculty of Working, students of 9th classes are admitted who cover a four years course within the period of two years. After graduation, they join the Polytechnic. This faculty was founded after the military intervention of Russia in the late December of 1979.

The Faculty of Preparatory

The Faculty of Preparatory. This faculty was created especially for the Khalq and Parcham factions. Medicine, Engineering, Sociology, Law and Music are the main subjects. After seven months training, they are sent to Russia for further studies.

THE ACADEMIC STAFF

The huge complex of the Polytechnic Institute theoretically forms a part of Kabul University, but in fact it is a full-fledged university itself. Its number of academic staff, budget, and expenditure surpass all faculties of Kabul University.

At the top of academic and administrative affairs of the Polytechnic was a dean, who was generally nominated by the rector of Kabul University and his appointment was ratified by the minister of education.

At the beginning the government tried to appoint qualified and well-known scholars as dean. But afterwards due to the growing infiltration of Russian advisers the deans were their agents.

The first dean of the Polytechnic was Professor Abdul Azim Ziaee. He received his doctorate degree in Physics from France. Prof. Ziaee was a devout Muslim, who, after the coup, left for France.

Prof. Mir Amanuddin Ansary, a well-known scholar and a famous educationist, was appointed to the Polytechnic, in order to bring adequate changes in the institution, but all his efforts were undermined by Russian staff, so he was dismissed and replaced by a sullen and awkward Khalq member : Ghulam Siddiq Muhibi. Dr. Muhibi, who was wrapped in mystery, was a graduate of Moscow University in atomic physics. He had a strong hand in the killing, disappearance and imprisonment of hundreds of teachers and students of the Polytechnic.

Another notable Russian style dean of the Polytechnic was Dr. Faqir Mohammad Yaqubi. He was minister without portfolio in the Karmal cabinet, and chief of the Afghan mission at the UNESCO.

Khair Mohammad Mamund, was another dreadful person, who was nominated dean after the April coup. At present an unknown Parchami, named Hilali, is the dean.

Prior to Mohammad Daoud's coup, 180 teachers and professionals were employed there, among them 15 belonging to the Khalq and 2 to the Parcham wing of the party. Timur Yusufi and Hamed Barna were prominent figures among the Parchamis. After the Soviet military intervention, Timur Yusufi was appointed as mayor of Kabul, but he was charged with corruption and dismissed. Hamed Barna is head of the Afghan Construction Unit.

After the downfall of the monarchy, the Khalq and Parcham factions, resumed their anti-nationalistic subversive activities without fear. One of these activists was Burhan Ghiasee, minister of higher education in the puppet regime. Ghiasee, who received his M.Sc. degree from the Soviet Union, taught political economy.

Dr. Said Afghani was another unpleasant feature of the Polytechnic. As a Parcham member, he indoctrinated his students with anti-Islamic feelings, and treacherously taught the history of Islam based on communist ideology. He arranged meetings in his residence in Khair Khana (North of Kabul), collected information and passed it to Russian advisers. During the pro-Moscow regime of Mohammad Daoud, he was promoted to the post of president of Islamic Affairs. His death in 1984 is still a mystery.

Anwar Farzan, president of Karmal's secretariat, was Russian language interpreter in the Polytechnic. Shamas Samadi, chief of the Afghan-Russian Transport Company, was another dark feature of the Polytechnic, who worked for the Russians.

On the other side in the Polytechnic Institute there were good patriots and devout Muslims among academic staff. Most of them were educated in the Soviet Union, and were quite familiar with the despotic aspects of the Russian government. Therefore, they criticized the dark side of the Russian government in the classroom. Parchami stooges listened to it and reported to the Russian advisers. It should be noted that there existed and was cherished also a strong anti-Khalq and Parcham movement in the Polytechnic.

After the April Coup and the Soviet military intervention, leftists abandoned their hangouts and resumed their anti-nationalistic acti-

vities. They carried out their communist programmes and started to annihilate all their opponents, without hesitation and fear. An atmosphere of terror and unrest prevailed. Scores of Polytechnic teachers were charged with being anti-government and were expelled. Dr. Sayed Gul Saqeb, Ph.D. from Moscow, was demoted and transferred to Bamian Province (central Afghanistan). Many others were put behind bars or executed without trial in the early days of the communist takeover. The Russian wives of Abdul Raouf Hussaini and Zamari Sadiq, who were KGB agents, informed the government of their anti-Soviet feelings. They and Abdul Latif Mahmudi were arrested and executed.

THE FATE OF THE STUDENTS OF THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

The red czars infiltrated the students in the Polytechnic and tried to win their support with blandishments in order to implement their policy and ideology, but contrary to their wishes most Afghan patriots, living in the Polytechnic, had strong ideas against the social imperialism of Russia. The most important among them was Ahmad Shah Massud, general commander of Parwan and Kapisa provinces, who has hit crushing blows against the main body of occupying soldiers. He was a student of architecture in the Polytechnic, and left the institution in 1973. Eng. Habib Rahman was another dedicated figure from there, who was ruthlessly executed in 1974 by the pro-communist regime of Daoud.

In short, we can claim that most of the good students of the Polytechnic were anti-Soviet and subversive in their activities. That is why 1½ years after the April Coup, some 400 students were exterminated. From those days there are two students who are alive, and who are active in the battle fronts inside Afghanistan. They are Abdul Ahad (professor of mathematics) and Jan Agha. The latter was representative of the Hezb-e-Islami in the Polytechnic.

The Russians did not hesitate in persecuting even the Khalq and Parcham members when their anti-Russian activities were disclosed. For those summary killings they blamed Hafizullah Amin. In 1984 some photos of dead Parcham party members appeared in wall-newspapers in the Polytechnic. Under their names was written that they were murdered by Hafizullah Amin in the Polytechnic base-

ments. The Kabul regime in 1984, declared that, due to the reprisal killing by the previous regime, there are only 15 architects in the whole country. In 1976, sixty students were admitted to the construction department; only 17 students graduated.

Now the Russians have realized this; that is why they admit more and more students to the Polytechnic. Prior to the coup there were 1200 students there, but now the number of students has been raised to 3000. The majority of them are girls and are not in favour of Russia. Some time ago, the government of Kabul announced that 1200 of students belonging to the Democratic Party of Afghanistan were admitted to the Polytechnic. But this was not true.

In 1982, in the first class of architecture, 30 students were enrolled; only one of them was from the Parcham faction. This case is usual in other classes, Parcham members are in the minority.

In 1983 fundamental changes took place in Kabul University following a government declaration that students can be admitted to the Kabul University after completion of their military service. As a consequence a sharp fall occurred in the students body, and girl students formed the majority, i.e. in a class of 30 students, 5 were boys and 25 were girls. The male students were generally above 40, most of them were government officials, who attended the classes after working hours.

RUSSIAN ADVISERS AND STAFF

Russia's relations with the third world clearly manifest that the Red Czars under the pretext of economic aid, dispatch hundreds of their spies and members of the KGB, in the garb of engineers, teachers and advisers to the host countries. In the host countries, these people are involved in politics and act as a fifth column. This phenomenon is quite obvious in the Polytechnic Institute.

When the Polytechnic started teaching, there were 180 Russian teachers and advisers. But in the real sense few of them were teachers, most of them were engaged in subversive activities. The Russians had a separate organization in the Polytechnic, i.e. all their staff were controlled by an adviser. He was helped by his Russian

KABUL UNIVERSITY

The Soviet Union staged a bloody coup, "the Great Saur Revolution", in April 1978, with the help of Afghan military officers, trained in Russia. They killed Mohammad Daoud, President of Afghanistan, and installed Noor Mohammad Taraki as president of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The people of Afghanistan did not tolerate a puppet government imposed on them by Russia. They took up arms and inflicted heavy losses on the government army. The Soviets realized, that the puppet regime in Kabul could not survive without their military intervention. Therefore, the Kremlin sent tens of thousands soldiers to Afghanistan and installed Babrak Karmal, as president of the Republic of Afghanistan. Afghan Mujahideen have broad-based support. Hundreds of school girls challenged the Soviet occupation by demonstrating in the streets of Kabul on several occasions. The people of Afghanistan made the decision long ago to reject a government, whose chief goal was torture, arrest, summary executions and a systematic assault on Islam and Afghan nationhood. They formed a countrywide resistance movement and inflicted heavy casualties on the invading, disciplined army.

For almost seven years now the invading army has committed incalculable crimes and intolerable acts of oppression on the entire population of Afghanistan.

The people of Afghanistan have seen their homes destroyed and lands laid waste. More than a million have died, millions have fled Afghanistan, and tens of thousands have become refugees in their own country or have taken to the mountains in their struggle for freedom.

assistants. All Russian advisers were communists. Only Separov Rubin Dmitreewich was a non-communist adviser in the Polytechnic in 1972. He was on good terms with Khalq and Parcham members. Soon afterwards he was summoned to Moscow.

Russian teachers always humiliated Afghan students, saying that they won their freedom only by the direct support of the Russian government, that Afghanistan was a backward country, and that it was only with economic aid of the Soviets, that they had achieved all those developments. They claimed, they had assisted the Afghans in the Maiwand War (1880) against the British army. The students refuted all those allegations. They claimed that in the Maiwand War, there was not a single Russian.

HIGH SCHOOLS

The puppet regime of Kabul from the outset used education and schools for indoctrination of innocent Afghan students along Soviet lines. In fact the attempts to do so had begun during Mohammad Daoud's term (1953-1963). But after the communist takeover, Noor Mohammad Taraki and Hafizullah Amin took practical and decisive steps. Not only were the contents of each subject changed, but the entire curriculum was altered and new subjects were introduced. All text books were rewritten by Soviet advisers. History would present a dialectical materialistic view of history. Geography would emphasize more study of Russia, the Soviet bloc and Cuba. A new course of politics became obligatory for all students at the intermediate and secondary schools level. Subjects in the natural sciences also became compulsory for students from the first to fifth grade in all primary schools. In many schools, attempts were made to teach Russian instead of French or German.

Under the cultural agreements which were signed with various governments in the past, scores of students were sent for higher study abroad. After 1978, all cultural relations with foreign countries were suspended. Only selected party members were entitled to benefit from foreign scholarships.

From Esteqlal Lycee, where French was taught as required language, some 18 students were sent to France for higher education. Now the programme is reduced to two scholarships and Russian has replaced French as a foreign language in the school. Similarly, in Amani (Nejat) School, the German language was replaced by Russian. Esteqlal and Nejat are well-known high schools of Afghanistan and both were founded in 1919.

Due to continuous bombardment and heavy rocket fire, schools have been demolished in the countryside on an enormous scale. In 1983, Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of the Kabul regime, stated in the United Nations that 50% of the schools in Afghanistan were destroyed.

In 1978 there existed the following schools in Afghanistan :

High Schools (Lycees)	:	163
Middle Schools	:	350
Primary Schools	:	1154
Village Schools	:	1451
Teacher Training Schools	:	26
Technical Schools	:	17

But in 1984, the following decline occurred :

High Schools (Lycees)	:	44
Middle Schools	:	78
Primary Schools	:	210
Village Schools	:	zero
Teacher Training Schools	:	6
Technical Schools	:	8

In percentage, the following decline occurred:

High Schools (Lycees)	:	73%
Middle Schools	:	78%
Primary Schools	:	82%

Village Schools	:	100%
Teacher Training Schools	:	65%
Technical Schools	:	69%

Therefore, an average of 78% of all training institutions in Afghanistan today has been destroyed.

Since all schools in rural areas are closed, Kabul schools are becoming crowded. Many school boys and girls fled the rural areas and took refuge in the capital. Male teachers either were killed or defected to foreign countries. Therefore, the number of female teachers in Kabul tripled.

All students of Kabul are obliged to be a member of the "Democratic Youth Organization". They must report about the feelings of their families regarding the government and the Soviet Union; who visits their homes, and whether their families listen to foreign radio broadcasts. The secretary of the organization is empowered to promote the students, give them scholarships for study in Russia or put them in prison. Most of these secretaries are young and unqualified students.

AFGHAN STUDENT IN THE SOVIET UNION

At present there are 12,000 Afghan students studying in the Soviet Union. This was stated by Sarwar Mangal, Deputy Minister of Higher Education in 1982. Every year, hundreds of Afghans, even including children between the ages of 6 and 9, are being trained in the Soviet Union and the Soviet bloc countries in order to reshape Afghan culture and to replace the decimated intellectuals and middle classes with a new elite trained in the Soviet mould. In 1982, some 1200 children were sent to summer camps in the Soviet Union, sometimes without their parents' consent.

Afghan students in Russia are badly treated and some of them are beaten to death. The Soviets are unhappy by the loss of Soviet life in Afghanistan. The Afghans in the Soviet Union are afraid and always remain on the university campus or go for shopping in groups. They conceal their nationality. They pretend they are Syrians,

Libyans, etc. Party members of Khalq and Parcham factions constantly clash with each other and they are always followed by police, suspected, interrogated, discriminated and looked down upon as subject people.

Afghan students get small stipends of 80 roubles per month. Whenever they go for vacation to Afghanistan, their teachers ask for Afghan carpets, lambskins, coats, caps and Japanese electronics. In case, they forget, they know they will fail.

Some Afghan students do not attend sociology classes, but they appear in final examinations, simply by presenting a bottle of vodka or dinner for their masters.

Moscow type subjects are compulsory for Afghan students. Even party students have had a hard time in Russia. Ghulam Yahya, the secretary of the Democratic Youth Organization in the Habibia High School, was sent to the Soviet Union in 1981 to study engineering in Moscow University. During university holidays he came to Kabul and did not want to return to Russia. His family was under pressure. Therefore he decided to return to Russia.

There are always quarrels between Afghans and Russians. Students of Arab countries, even Libyans, support the Afghans. Afghans involved in clashes were expelled from the university and sent back to Afghanistan.

Over the past four years, hundreds of children have been abducted from the streets of Kabul. Reliable sources say in the capital that they have been sent to Russia for training as spies.

The Afghan Information Centre reported that during the last two months of 1984 some hundred children between the ages of 3 and 6 have disappeared in Kabul. Sources in the capital of Afghanistan believe that the Russians and their Afghan agents are now stealing children and sending them to Russia. After their return to Afghanistan, they go to liberated areas infiltrating the resistance, spying, assassinating selected commanders, or putting poison in their food. Sometimes they are captured by Mujahideen. In 1983, about 10 of them were captured in Panjsher Valley, Ghazni, and Herat. Accord-

ing to well-informed sources, every year about 4,000 Afghan children are selected and sent to the Soviet Union. In the past five years, some 16,000 to 20,000 young Afghan boys and girls have been sent there.

Most Afghan families are opposed to the Kabul regime and are deeply concerned about the future of their children in a totalitarian country and their re-education along Moscow lines. Therefore, they leave all their belongings and cross the border. They are fleeing from terror, from re-education in the Moscow mould, and from wanton slaying.

The unfortunate and deserted Afghan young people have great difficulties and enormous problems. Inside Afghanistan they are forcibly recruited to the army and subjected to summary executions. Outside, they have very little chance for completion of their studies. They are disappointed, helpless, and have become the worst type of wanderers over the surface of the earth.

AFGHAN CULTURE

The occupying Russian soldiers are not only involved in subversive and barbaric military operations in our country, but they also try to eliminate our cultural heritage and our social and traditional way of life. In a word, they invaded Afghanistan to sovietize everything. They are in real sense the vandals of our time.

The Red Czars are trying to subjugate the Afghan people and to impose upon them a form of alien government by creating a number of organizations structured along Soviet lines. The Democratic Youth Organization, Afghan Women's Organization, Union of Workers and Peasants, Cooperatives, Union of Writers, etc. are places, where simple Afghan men and women are indoctrinated in the Soviet ideology.

The nationality and tribal policy of the Kabul regime is also of concern to Kremlin strategists in their efforts to divide the people and conquer Afghanistan. But these forces of evil forgot the old maxim that they could destroy Afghanistan but not conquer it. The Ministry of Tribes and Nationalities, established in June 1981, replaced the Ministry of Frontiers. Suleman Laiq (then Ghulam Mujaded)

was appointed as minister. Suleman Laiq tries to exploit ethnic and tribal self-interest to win support of the people of Afghanistan. Both Kabul and Moscow tried to win over the tribes through weapons. But in most cases they faced complete failure.

Since installation by the Soviets of the pro-Moscow regime in Kabul, it has not gained popularity among the people of Afghanistan. The National Fatherland Front, resembled somewhat like a Grand Assembly, was established by the regime to extend the Moscow style ideology to the rural areas and to win its support. But very few Afghans accepted its membership and those who joined the front by blandishments, pressure, or propaganda were put to death. The so-called assembly was held in June 1985 under tight military control. Some dissident members of the Khalq faction were put under house arrest. The members of the assembly were kept isolated and not allowed to meet the people of Kabul. A 150 member delegation from Muslim republics of Central Asia was also invited to the capital. The participants of the Grand Assembly received presents in cash of 100,000; 150,000; and 200,000 Afs. It is said that some of them have refused to take the money.

The main purpose of the Grand Assembly in Kabul was to approve the presence of Soviet forces in Afghanistan and thereby find for the government a kind of legitimacy on a traditional base. But all those efforts resulted in complete failure.

The Afghan Information Centre's Bulletin reported that all the cinemas of the city show only Russian films and children between the ages of 7 and 12 are brought in by bus loads from their schools to the cinemas. Films about the Second World War against the Nazis and Indian films are shown in the cinemas of Kabul. T.V. documentary films called "Our Great Northern Neighbour" are shown every week on Afghan television.

Strict censorship is imposed on press and newspapers. Afghan mass media are at the service of the Russians and the regime in Kabul. Since the Russian invasion, foreign journalists have been expelled from Afghanistan and few are allowed to enter the country. When they are, their activities are controlled by the government.

The newspapers are the main vehicle for Russian propaganda and for popularizing Russian terminology. such as the National Fatherland Front (NFF), Komsomol, and so forth.

Russian newspapers in minority languages such as Yuldis (The Star), Girash (The Struggle), and Sab (The Revolution) are published in Uzbek, Turkuman, and Baluchi, and sent to Afghanistan and distributed among the ethnic groups. Behaqi Book Store in Kabul is the main centre of distribution of Soviet books, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, and posters. The major purpose for distributing these propaganda newsletters is to inform their Afghan brothers of the achievements of the people of Central Asia in economic and cultural areas, as well as, to develop their primitive literature and culture. In fact, the Russians try to mould innocent Afghans in the image of the Soviet society.

The Houses of Science and Culture, a huge complex, was constructed in 1982 by the Soviets in Kabul. It serves as the main centre for Russian propaganda and constitutes a serious threat to the Afghan legacy. □

KABUL UNIVERSITY STAFF EXECUTED AFTER THE SOUR COUP

No.	Name	Academic Degree	Academic Rank	Department	Faculty
1.	Abdul Fatah Hamrah	M.D.*	Pohand	Pathology	Medicine
2.	Mr. Mohammad Hashim Meh-raban	M.D.*	Pohanwal	Parasitology	Medicine
3.	Mr. Zamin Ali Jaghory	M.D.*	Pohandoy	E.N.T.	Medicine
4.	Mr. Abdul Azim Mujadeddi	M.D.*	Pohand	Bacteriology	Medicine
5.	Mr. Abdul Zaher Razban	M.D.*	Pohanmal	Biochemistry	Medicine
6.	Mr. Abdul Ghafar	M.D.	Pohanmal	Anatomy	Medicine
7.	Mr. Sayed Kazim Dadgar	M.D.	Pohyali	Biochemistry	Medicine
8.	Mr. Abdul Ahad	M.D.	Pohyali	Anatomy	Medicine
9.	Mr. Zmaryali Naseri	M.A.	Pohanmal	German	Language & Literature
10.	Mr. Mohammad Alam Norstani	B.A.	Pohanyar	Persian	Language & Literature
11.	Mr. Amir Mohammad Yaad	B.A.	Pohanyar	Pashtu	Language & Literature

12.	Mr. Khanabadi	B.A.	Pohanyar	Pashtu	Language & Literature
13.	Mr. Zakarya	B.A.	Pohanyar	Pashtu	Language & Literature
14.	Mr. Aii Haidar Lahib	B.A.	Pohanyar	Pashtu	Language & Literature
15.	Mr. Abdul Raziq	B.A.	Pohanyar	Pashtu	Language & Literature
16.	Mr. Khanbaz	B.A.	Pohyali	Pashtu	Language & Literature
17.	Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Niazi	M.A.	Pohand	Hadith	Theology
18.	Mr. Wafiullah Samieei	M.A.	Pohand	Fiq	Theology
19.	Mr. Habiburrahman	M.A.	Pohandcy	Hadith	Theology
20.	Mr. Iyazullah Mokhawar	M.A.	Pohanmal	Philosophy	Theology
21.	Mr. Ghulam Farooq	B.A.	Pohyali	Hadith	Theology
22.	Mr. Nasir Ahmad	B.A.	Pohyali	Arabic	Theology
23.	Mr. Mohammad Hassan	M Sc.	Pohyali	Electrical Eng.	Engineering

24.	Mr. Mohammad Sadeeq	M.Sc.	Pohyali	Electrical Eng.	Engineering
25.	Mr. Mohammad Mohsin	M.Sc.	Pohanmal	Mechanical Eng.	Engineering
26.	Mr. Abdul Karim	M.Sc.	Pohanmal	Civil Eng.	Engineering
27.	Mr. Mohammad Karim Ibrahim-khail	M.Sc.	Pohandoy	Civil Eng.	Engineering
28.	Mr. Ghulam Ghaws Shujaeei	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Philosophy	Social Sciences
29.	Mr. Dost Mohammad Kamgar	B.A.	Pohanyar	History	Social Sciences
30.	Mr. Abdul Salam	B.A.	Pohanyar	History	Social Sciences
31.	Mr. Mohammad Arif	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Economics	Law & Political Sciences
32.	Mr. Najibullah	B.A.	Pohanyar	Law	Law & Political Sciences
33.	Mr. Abdul Ghafoor Sultani	M.Sc.	Pohanmal	Physics	Sciences
34.	Mr. Mohammad Yunus Akbari	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Physics	Sciences
35.	Mr. Fazel Ahmad Ahrari	Ph.D.	Pohanwal	Parasitology	Pharmacy
36.	Mr. Azizullah Aminyar	B.A.	Pohanyar	Finance	Economics

M.D.* Various Degrees higher than M.D.

Afghan refugees account for nearly 40% of all the refugees in the world, and theirs is an unparallelled catastrophe in the annals of mankind. So far, more than one million Afghans have been killed and tens of thousands of Afghans with various professional and educational backgrounds are being held in Afghan prisons, where they are brutally tortured and kept in vile conditions. University professors, military officers, academic and religious leaders are constantly humiliated, and a great number of them have been forced either to emigrate or been dismissed, arrested and executed.

Since the take-over by the pro-Moscow regime in Kabul, Soviet educational and administrative advisers have poured into the capital and tried their utmost to alter the traditional ways of our people and to sovietize the educational and cultural aspects of Afghan life.

The Russians have an old habit of eliminating the cultural heritage, traditional values, social and national ideals and morality of subject peoples. When the aggressor troops invaded the independent Central Asian Muslim states at the beginning of the twentieth century, they abolished their Turkish and Persian languages, and replaced them with pseudo-languages fabricated by Russian linguists. Their languages were transcribed first into Latin and then into Cyrillic script. Hundreds of thousands of innocent Muslims were executed; mosques were either demolished or turned into museums, tea houses, friendship rooms or dancing clubs; Islamic studies were abolished and Muslim culture perished.

The arrival of Soviet advisers in Afghanistan in early 1978 resulted in the near total destruction of my country. Soon after their arrival the universities of Afghanistan, i.e. the University of Kabul and the University of Jalalabad, were among the first institutions to attract their attention.

It was in early June 1978 that the first Russian adviser and his humble Tajik interpreter arrived at the Faculty of Letters (then the Faculty of Social Sciences) and brought radical changes in the curriculum of the Faculty. Islamic subjects, such as history of Islamic civilisations and history of Islamic art, which were taught by myself

KABUL UNIVERSITY STAFF IN JAIL

No.	Name	Academic Degree	Academic Rank	Department	Faculty	Prison Term	Year of arrest
1.	Mr. Habiburrahman Hala	M.A.	Pohand	Journalism	Social Sciences	8 Years	1982
2.	Mr. Mohammad Osman Rostar	M.A.	Pohandoy	Law	Law	10 ,,	1982
3.	Mr. Mohammad Hassan Kakar	Ph.D.	Pohand	History	Social Sciences	8 ,,	1982
4.	Mr. Ghulam Sakhi Ahmadi	M.D.	Pohyali	Radiology	Medicine	8 ,,	1982
5.	Mr. Shukerullah Kohgadai	B.A.	Pohanmal	History	Social Sciences	7 ,,	1982
6.	Mr. Najeebullah	B.Sc.	Pohanyar	Mechanical Eng.	Engineering	6 ,,	1982

KABUL UNIVERSITY STAFF WHO EMIGRATED

No.	Name	Academic Degree	Academic Rank	Department	Date of emigration	Present Address
FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE						
1.	Mr. Abdul Mobin	M.Sc.	Pohanmal	Agr. Education	1978	U.S.A.
2.	Mr. Farhamand	B.Sc.	Pohandoy	Forestry & Fruit Science	1978	Australia
3.	Mr. Nasir Ahmad Saeedi	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Agr. Engineering	1979	U.S.A.
4.	Mr. Mohammad Nabi Aslami	Ph.D.	Pohand	Agronomy	1979	U.S.A.
5.	Mr. Zahiruddin Ansari	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Animal Sciences	1979	U.S.A.
6.	Mr. Mohammad Qayum	Ph.D.	Pohanmal	Plant Protection	1979	U.S.A.
7.	Mr. Qadiri	Ph.D.	Pohanmal	Agr. Education	1979	W. Germany
8.	Mr. Rezahi	M.Sc.	Pohandoy	Agr. Engineering	1979	U.S.A.

9.	Mr. Sayed Hashim Baha	M.Sc.	Pohanyar	Animal Sciences	1979	U.S.A.
10.	Mr. Asadullah Shahand	M.Sc.	Pohyali	Agr. Education	1979	U.S.A.
11.	Mr. Sardar Mohammad	B.Sc.	Pohanyar	Plant Protection	1979	U.S.A.
12.	Mr. Mohammad Daowd Senzai	Ph.D.	Pohand	Agronomy	1980	U.S.A.
13.	Mr. Ziauddin	M.Sc.	Pohandoy	Agr. Engineering	1980	U.S.A.
14.	Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Ibrahimi	B.Sc.	Pohanyar	Forestry & Fruit Science	1980	U.S.A.
15.	Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim	B.Sc.	Pohyali	Fruit Sciences	1981	W. Germany
16.	Mr. Babrak Khaliq	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Agronomy	1982	U.S.A.
17.	Mr. Azam Gul	Ph.D.	Pohand	Agronomy	1982	U.S.A.
18.	Mr. Abdul Razaq Ghafari	M.Sc.	Pohanmal	Agr. Engineering	1982	Pakistan
19.	Mr. Fazel Rahim Rahimi	M.Sc.	Pohanmal	Agronomy	1982	U.S.A.
20.	Mr. Mohammad Nazim Anwar	M.Sc.	Pohanmal	Agronomy	1982	U.S.A.
21.	Mr. Abdul Rasul Sahebzada	M.Sc.	Pohandoy	Agr. Engineering	1982	U.S.A.

22.	Mr. Abdul Ahad	M.Sc.	Pohanmal	Animal Sciences	1982	U.S.A.
23.	Mr. Mohammad Qasim Yusufi	M.Sc.	Pohanmal	Soil Science & Irrigation	1983	Pakistan

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

1.	Mr. Daowdyar	B.A.	Pohandoy	Statistics	1978	U.S.A.
2.	Mr. Zabiullah Altizam	Ph.D.	Pohand	Statistics	1978	U.S.A.
3.	Mr. Mohammad Naim Asad	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Finance	1979	W. Germany
4.	Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Niaz	Ph.D.	Pohanwal	Banking	1980	W. Germany
5.	Mr. Mohammad Amin Farhang	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Trade & Development	1980	W. Germany
6.	Mr. Sayed Abdullah Kazim	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Trade & Development	1980	W. Germany
7.	Mr. Azizullah Lodin	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Statistics	1980	Pakistan
8.	Mr. Azizuddin	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Banking	1981	W. Germany
9.	Mr. Ghulam Yahya Abawi	M.A.	Pohandoy	Banking	1981	W. Germany

10.	Mr. Islamuddin Sawiz	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Finance	1982	W. Germany
11.	Mr. Mohammad Anwar	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Trade & Development	1982	W. Germany
12.	Mr. Mohammad Sliman Yusufi	M.A.	Pohanyar	Trade & Development	1982	U.S.A.
13.	Mr. Abdullah Haqayaqi	Ph.D.	Pohanwal	Finance	1984	W. Germany

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

1.	Mr. Gul Jan Zarif	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Pedagogy	1978	W. Germany
2.	Mr. Mohammad Kazim Bimar	M.A.	Pohanyar	Psychology	1979	U.S.A.
3.	Mr. Abdul Shakoor	B.A.	Pohyali	Psychology	1979	U.S.A.
4.	Mr. Ghulam Ali Aheen	M.A.	Pohandoy	Psychology	1980	U.S.A.
5.	Mr. Abdul Qudus Woodod	M.A.	Pohanmal	Psychology	1980	U.S.A.
6.	Mrs. Towrpiki	M.A.	Pohanyar	Pedagogy	1981	U.S.A.
7.	Mr. Ghulam Sakhi Temori	B.A.	Pohanyar	Pedagogy	1981	U.S.A.
8.	Mr Mohammad Faazil	M.A.	Pohand	Psychology	1983	France

9.	Mr. Abdul Rahman	Ph.D.	—	Psychology	1983	Mujahed in Herat

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

1.	Mr. Bashir Ahmad Sayar	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Mechanical Eng.	1979	U.S.A.
2.	Mr. Hafizullah Hafiz	M.Sc.	Pohanmal	Civil Eng.	1979	U.S.A.
3.	Mrs. Parwin Yunus Aetemadi	M.Sc.	Pohanmal	Mechanical Eng.	1979	Turkey
4.	Mr. Mohammad Homayon Raqiq	M.Sc.	Pohanyar	Architecture Eng.	1979	W. Germany
5.	Mr. Lodin	M.Sc.	Pohanyar	Civil Eng.	1979	U.S.A.
6.	Mr. Mohammad Wasi Najehi Wardak	M.Sc.	Pohanyar	Civil Eng.	1979	Austria
7.	Mrs. Fatema Naushin	B.Sc.	Pohanyar	Electrical Eng.	1979	U.S.A.
8.	Mr. Sayed Abdul Ghafar Pacha	B.Sc.	Pohanyar	Electrical Eng.	1979	U.S.A.
9.	Mr. Abdullah	B.Sc.	Pohanyar	Electrical Eng.	1979	U.S.A.
10.	Mr. Abdul Majeed	B.Sc.	Pohanyar	Civil Eng.	1979	U.S.A.
11.	Mr. Zarjan Baha	Ph.D.	Pohanwal	Civil Eng.	1980	U.S.A.

12.	Mr. Mohammad Ashaq Yamaeei	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Electrical Eng.	1980	U.S.A.
13.	Mr. Mohammad Omar Zia	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Electrical Eng.	1980	W. Germany
14.	Mr. Mohammad Rafi Samezai	M.Sc.	Pohandoy	Architecture Eng.	1980	France
15.	Mr. Arbabzada	M.Sc.	Pohanmal	Civil Eng.	1980	U.S.A.
16.	Mr. Bashir Ahmad Kazimi	M.Sc.	Pohanmal	Architecture Eng.	1980	U.S.A.
17.	Mr. Abdul Hamid Ghazanfar	M.Sc.	Pohanmal	Mechanical Eng.	1980	U.S.A.
18.	Mr. Wali Mohammad Haidar	M.Sc.	Pohanmal	Civil Eng.	1980	U.S.A.
19.	Mr. Mohammad Arif	M.Sc.	Pohanmal	Civil Eng.	1980	U.S.A.
20.	Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Saraj	M.Sc.	Pohyali	Architecture Eng.	1980	France
21.	Mr. Abdul Wase Gran	B.Sc.	Pohandoy	Mechanical Eng.	1980	U.S.A.
22.	Mr. Faqiri	M.Sc.	Pohandoy	Mechanical Eng.	1981	England
23.	Mr. Abdul Shakoor Farhadi	M.Sc.	Pohanyar	Architecture Eng.	1981	U.S.A.
24.	Mr. Ghulam Mujtaba	M.Sc.	Pohanyar	Civil Eng.	1981	U.S.A.
25.	Mr. Mohammad Osman Tokhi	M.Sc.	Pohanyar	Electrical Eng.	1981	England

26.	Mr. Mohammad Najim	B.Sc.	Pohanyar	Architecture Eng.	1981	U.S.A.
FACULTY OF GEOGRAPHY						
1.	Mr. Noor Mohammad Farzan	Ph.D.	Pohand	Geology	1978	France
2.	Mr. Ehsanullah	M.Sc.	Pohyali	Geology	1978	W. Germany
3.	Mr. Nasir Ahmad	B.Sc.	Pohyali	Geology	1979	W. Germany
4.	Mr. Fazel Mawla Raufi	Ph.D.	Pohand	Geology	1980	W. Germany
5.	Mr. Faqir Mohammad Malgari	M.Sc.	Pohand	Geology	1980	U.S.A.
6.	Mr. Sayed Burhan	B.Sc.	Pohanyar	Geology	1980	W. Germany
7.	Mr. Juma Gul	B.Sc.	Pohanyar	Geology	1981	U.S.A.
FACULTY OF LANGUAGE & LITERATURE						
1.	Mr. Sayed Khalil Hashimyan	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	English	1978	U.S.A.
2.	Mr. Mohammad Ismail Burhan	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	English	1978	U.S.A.
3.	Mrs. Jamila Ashaq	M.A.	Pohanmal	English	1978	U.S.A.
4.	Mrs. Aadila Loiynab	M.A.	Pohanmal	English	1978	U.S.A.

5.	Mr. Ahmad Hamed Nawid	M.A.	Pohyali	Art	1978	U.S.A.
6.	Mr. Ahmad Tamim Aetemadi	M.A.	Pohyali	Art	1978	U.S.A.
7.	Mr. Habibullah Teze	Ph.D.	Pohand	Pashtu	1979	U.S.A.
8.	Mr. Qeamuddin Raeei	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Persian	1980	Turkey
9.	Mr. Sayed Makhdom Rahen	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Persian	1980	U.S.A.
10.	Mr. Mohammad Ehsan Antezar	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	English	1980	U.S.A.
11.	Mr. Mohammad Nasim Neg'hat Saeedi	M.A.	Pohand	Persian	1980	U.S.A.
12.	Mr. Ghulam Safder Panjsheri	M.A.	Pohand	Arabic	1980	Saudi Arab
13.	Mr. Amanullah Haidarzad	M.A.	Pohandoy	Art	1980	U.S.A.
14.	Mrs. Shafiqa Arsala	M.A.	Pohandoy	English	1980	U.S.A.
15.	Mr. Moeen Bajawri	B.A.	Pohanyar	Pashtu	1980	Australia
16.	Mr. Abaidullah Popal	B.A.	Pohanyar	English	1980	U.S.A.
17.	Mr. Aminullah Shahab	B.A.	Pohyali	English	1980	Switzerland
18.	Mr. Sediqullah Popal	B.A.	Pohyali	English	1980	U.S.A.

19.	Mr. Besemallah Zerman	Ph.D.	Pohanmal	Pashtu	1981	Iran
20.	Mr. Sultan Ali Razawi	Ph.D.	—	Persian	1981	U.S.A.
21.	Mr. Abdul Wasi Faryar	M.A.	Pohandoy	French	1981	France
22.	Mrs. Sajeda Kamal	M.A.	Pohandoy	English	1981	U.S.A.
23.	Mrs. Maliha Farhadi	M.A.	Pohandoy	English	1981	U.S.A.
24.	Miss Noorya Faryar	M.A.	Pohanmal	English	1981	Switzerland
25.	Mr. Mohammad Esa Aminpoor	M.A.	Pohanmal	German	1981	W-Germany
26.	Mrs. Jamila Nawabi	M.A.	Pohanmal	English	1981	U.S.A.
27.	Mr. Mohammad Anwar Nozhan	M.A.	Pohanmal	English	1981	U.S.A.
28.	Mr. Mohammad Farooq Bab-rakzai	M.A.	Pohanyar	English	1981	U.S.A.
29.	Mr. Mir Hayatullah Abdyar	M.A.	Pohanyar	English	1981	Saudi Arab.
30.	Mrs. Laila Abrahimi	M.A.	Pohyali	English	1981	U.S.A.
31.	Mr. Mir Ahmad Saeedi	B.A.	Pohanmal	English	1981	U.S.A.

in the past twenty-five years, were abolished. But on my insistence the subject of Islamic civilisation was reintroduced. But unfortunately the history of Islamic Art was removed from the faculty curriculum. When I enquired, the dean of the faculty sophistically argued that it was not a scientific subject, and it could not be taught as a main subject, and will be included in archaeology, the teacher of which was a Tajik. The history of Islamic civilisation, which was considered to be an important subject, merely lost its previous importance and was placed at the bottom of the curriculum.

After the coup fundamental changes occurred in the curricula of the faculties of Social Sciences, Theology, Economics and Law. In the new-Russian style curriculum of the Faculty of Letters, new subjects were introduced, namely: "Historical Materialism", "the Revolutionary History of Workers", "History of Russia", "Russian Language", "Spanish Language", "New History of Afghanistan", "Dialectical Materialism", "Scientific Sociology" and "History of World Literature". In the new curriculum, Departments of Russian and Spanish languages were established. In the Department of Spanish language two Cubans teach Spanish. Enrolment in these two departments became necessary and compulsory; almost every administration of the Kabul government is submitted to the Russian language. Short-term scholarships for Russian language in the Soviet Union are given to teachers, students, officials and workers. The teacher of World Literature was a Tajik, who taught the selected works of Marx, Lenin, Castro, and other communist writers of Eastern Europe and Latin America. The subjects of Sociology and New History of Afghanistan were taught in all 13 faculties of Kabul University. The New History of Afghanistan, introduced in 1981, was rewritten by Ghulam Dastagir Panjsheri of the Politbureau, a former Khalqi, at present Parchami.

According to the new interpretation of the New History of Afghanistan, the Afghan people achieved their independence from the British by efforts and internationalistic cooperation of the government of the Soviet Union; the Western countries are being accused of attempting to colonise Afghanistan. The ex-king Mohammad Zaher (1933-1973) is considered to be corrupt, while pro-Moscow King Ammanullah (1919-1929) is described as progressive and a

32.	Mr. Abdul Wahab Saeed	B.A.	Pohanmal	Art	1981	U.S.A.
33.	Mrs. Khairya	B.A.	Pohanyar	English	1981	U.S.A.
34.	Mrs. Zarmina Dastager	B.A.	Pohyali	English	1981	U.S.A.
35.	Mr. Amir Mohammad Kaifi	M.A.	Pohanwal	English	1982	U.S.A.
36.	Mrs. Fatima Kaifi	M.A.	Pohandoy	—	1982	U.S.A.
37.	Mr. Anayatullah Shahrani	M.A.	Pohandoy	Art	1983	U.S.A.
38.	Mr. Abdul Jalil Roshan	M.A.	Pohanwal	English	1984	Pakistan
39.	Mr. Sayed Maqsud	M.A.	Pohandoy	English	1984	Pakistan

FACULTY OF LAW & POLITICAL SCIENCES

1.	Mr. Mohammad Aziz Naim	M.A.	Pohanmal	Sociology	1978	England
2.	Mr. Ata Mohammad Noorzahi	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Administration	1979	W. Germany
3.	Mr. Farooq Bashar	M.A.	Pohandoy	Political Sc.	1979	U.S.A.
4.	Mr. Mohammad Musa Maarofi	B.A.	Pohanmal	Political Sc.	1979	U.S.A.
5.	Mr. Mohammad Taher Hashimi	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Law	1980	U.S.A.

6.	Mr. Mohammad Qasim Faazeli	M.A.	Pohand	Law	1980	France
7.	Mr. Sayed Hashim Saeed	M.A.	Pohanwal	Sociology	1981	France
8.	Mrs. Maliha Zolfiqar	M.A.	Pohanmal	Sociology	1981	U.S.A.
9.	Mr. Taj Mohammad Bakhshi	Ph.D.	Pohanwal	Economics	1982	U.S.A.
10.	Mr. Gul Mohammad Atiqi	M.A.	Pohandoy	Islamic Law	1982	Kuwait
11.	Mr. Mohammad Haidar	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Political Sc.	1983	Pakistan
12.	Mr. Mohammad Asif Zahen	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Law	1984	W. Germany

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

1.	Mr. Sayed Abdul Qader Baha	M.D.*	Pohand	Anatomy	1978	W. Germany
2.	Mr. Abdul Wali Haseem	M.D.*	Pohand	Surgery	1978	U.S.A.
3.	Mr. Mohammad Naser Shenwari	M.D.*	Pohand	Internal Med.	1979	U.S.A.
4.	Mr. Zia Ahmad Zahen	M.D.*	Pohand	Neurology	1979	France
5.	Mr. Mohammad Osman Anwari	M.D.*	Pohand	Gynaecology	1979	U.S.A.

6.	Mr. Towryali Naseri	M.D.*	Pohanmal	Pediatrics	1979	Pakistan
7.	Mr. Mohammad Yunus Ashraf	M.D.*	Pohanmal	Surgery	1979	W. Germany
8.	Mr. Sayed Habib Baha	M.D.	Pohanyar	Anatomy	1979	U.S.A.
9.	Mr. Abdul Samad Saraj	M.D.*	Pohand	Pediatrics	1980	France
10.	Mr. Mohammad Osman Hashimi	M.D.*	Pohand	Physiology	1980	France
11.	Mr. Abdul Rahman Hakimi	M.D.*	Pohand	Bacteriology	1980	U.S.A.
12.	Mr. Abdul Aziz Saraj	M.D.	Pohand	Bacteriology	1980	U.S.A.
13.	Mr. Hamid Hashim Hashimi	M.D.*	Pohanwal	Surgery	1980	France
14.	Mr. Salahuddin Wais	M.D.*	Pohanwal	Pharmacology	1980	U.S.A.
15.	Mr. Akhtar Mohammad Mostamandi	M.D.*	Pohandoy	Gynaecology	1980	U.S.A.
16.	Mr. Abdullah Osman	M.D.	Pohanmal	Neurology	1980	Pakistan
17.	Mr. Sayed Rezabakhsh	M.D.	Pohanyar	Surgery	1980	U.S.A.

18.	Mr. Mohammad Nader Omar	M.D.*	Pohand	Physiology	1981	U.S.A.
19.	Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Saifi	M.D.*	Pohand	Anatomy	1981	France
20.	Mr. Abdul Wase Latifi	M.D.*	Pohand	Parasitology	1981	U.S.A.
21.	Mr. Abdul Karim Affat	M.D.*	Pohand	Dermatology	1981	U.S.A.
22.	Mr. Mohammad Hossain Nasrat	M.D.*	Pohand	E.N.T.	1981	U.S.A.
23.	Mr. Mohammad Temor Karimi	M.D.*	Pohand	E.N.T.	1981	U.S.A.
24.	Mr. Abdul Karim Qayumi	M.D.*	Pohandoy	Dermatology	1981	U.S.A.
25.	Mr. Abdul Aziz Latif	M.D.	Pohanmal	E.N.T.	1981	U.S.A.
26.	Mr. Kamal Sayed	M.D.*	Pohanwal	Neurology	1981	France
27.	Mr. Mohammad Ayub Akbar	M.D.*	Pohand	Surgery	1982	W. Germany
28.	Mr. Ahmad Zia Maeel	M.D.*	Pohand	Dermatology	1982	U.S.A.
29.	Mr. Akhtar Mohammad Khoshbin	M.D.*	Pohand	Neurology	1982	U.S.A.
30.	Mr. Asad Ehsan Ghobar	M.D.*	Pohand	Neurology	1982	U.S.A.
31.	Mr. Khair Mohammad Arsala	M.D.*	Pohand	E.N.T.	1982	U.S.A.
32.	Mr. Mohammad Rahim Naween (1)	M.D.*	Pohand	Gynaecology	1982	W. Germany
33.	Mr. Mohammad Anwar Shadward	M.D.	Pohandoy	Anatomy	1982	France

34.	Mr. Asadullah Ziaee	M.D.	Pohandoy	Ophthalmology	1982	U.S.A.
35.	Mr. Aalem Shah Shafahi	M.D.	Pohanmal	Biochemistry	1982	W. Germany
36.	Mr. Mohammad Akram Babori	M D	Pohyali	Surgery	1982	U.S.A.
37.	Mr. Shafiq Ahmad Arsala	M.D.*	Pohand	Orthopedy	1983	U.S.A.
38.	Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Homa	M.D.*	Pohand	Surgery	1983	U.S.A.
39.	Mr. Abdul Qader Siddiq	M D *	Pohanwal	Ophthalmology	1983	U.S.A.
	(1) Deceased 1983					
40.	Mr. Mohammad Hashim Kamal	M.D.*	Pohand	Surgery	1984	France
41.	Mr. Abdul Habib Del	M.D.*	Pohand	Pharmacology	1984	U.S.A.
42.	Mr. Mohammad Siddiq Abdali	M.D.	Pohyali	Pediatrics	1984	Pakistan

FACULTY OF PHARMACY

1.	Mr. Sayed Akram Shah	Ph D.	Pohandoy	Parasitology	1978	U.S.A.
2.	Mrs. Arifa Akbar	Ph.D	Pohandoy	Nutrition	1979	U.S.A.
3.	Mr. Sultan Mohammad Ansari	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Pharmacognosy	1980	Egypt

4.	Mr. Mohammad Anwar	Ph.D.	Pohand	Chemistry	1980	France
5.	Mr. Mosafer Qarar	Ph.D.	Pohanmal	Pharmacognosy	1981	U.S.A.
6.	Mr. Mohammad Zaher Ahadi	M.Sc.	Pohandoy	Nutrition	1981	U.S.A.
7.	Mr. Shamsuddin Ansari	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Chemistry	1981	U.S.A.
8.	Mr. Gul Afzal	Ph.D.	Pohanmal	Pharmacognosy	1981	Belgium
9.	Mrs. Wasima Mokhtarzada	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Pharmacognosy	1984	Switzerland
10.	Mr. Mohammad Akram	B.Sc.	Pohyali	Pharmaco-dynamics	1984	Pakistan

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

1.	Mr. Mohammad Temor Karimi	Ph.D.	Pohanwal	Physics	1978	W. Germany
2.	Mr. Ali Shah Faazeli	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Physics	1978	W. Germany
3.	Mr. Abdul Qudus Fazeli	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Physics	1978	W. Germany
4.	Mr. Abdul Habib Yaqin	Ph.D.	Pohanwal	Physics	1978	W. Germany
5.	Mr. Abdullah Momand	Ph.D.	Pohanyar	Mathematics	1978	W. Germany
6.	Mr. Mohammad Zaher Shireen	Ph.D.	Pohanyar	Mathematics	1978	W. Germany
7.	Mr. Nabiul Rahman Kamawal	M.Sc.	Pohanmal	Mathematics	1978	W. Germany
8.	Mr. Mohammad Hassan Fatimi	M.Sc.	Pohanmal	Chemistry	1978	Iran

9.	Mr. Zarghun Sahand	M.Sc.	Pohanyar	Chemistry	1978	W. Germany
10	Mr. Mohammad Ashaq Haidar	M.Sc.	Pohanmal	Chemistry	1978	U.S.A.
11.	Mr. Mohammad Hakim Asim	M.Sc.	Pohanyar	Mathematics	1978	W. Germany
12.	Mr. Bashir Ahmad Kabir	M.Sc.	Pohanyar	Mathematics	1978	W. Germany
13.	Mr. Abdul Rahman Mansuri	M.Sc.	Pohanyar	Mathematics	1978	W. Germany
14.	Mr Ghulam Dastagir Fazelyar	M.Sc.	Pohanyar	Mathematics	1978	W. Germany
15.	Mr. Mohammad Kabir Nawrooz	M.Sc.	Pohanmal	Biology	1978	U.S.A.
16.	Mr. Mohammad Homayon	M.Sc.	Pohanyar	Biology	1978	U.S.A.
17.	Mrs. Stowri Nawabi	B.Sc.	Pohanmal	Biology	1978	W. Germany
18.	Mr. Mohammad Hassan Quraishi	B.Sc.	Pohanyar	Biology	1978	U.S.A.
19.	Mr. Mohammad Karim	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Physics	1979	W. Germany
20.	Mrs. Farooqa Gahari	M.Sc.	Pohandoy	Biology	1979	U.S.A.
21.	Mr. Mohammad Mokhi Ibrahimzada	M.Sc.	Pohandoy	Mathematics	1979	W. Germany
22.	Mrs. Mahgul Najeem	B.Sc.	Pohanyar	Chemistry	1979	W. Germany
23.	Mr. Mohammad Nabi Samimi	Ph.D.	Pohand	Chemistry	1980	W. Germany
24.	Mr. Ali Aqa Hanif	M.Sc.	Pohandoy	Biology	1980	W. Germany

25.	Mr. Abdul Malik	M.Sc.	Pohanyar	Physics	1980	W. Germany
26.	Mr. Sayed Mohammad Hossaini	Ph.D.	Pohand	Physics	1981	W. Germany
27.	Mr. Baqir Tabibi	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Physics	1981	Switzerland
28.	Mr. Abdul Kabir Khalid	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Chemistry	1981	W. Germany
29.	Mr. Mohammad Yunus	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Chemistry	1981	W. Germany
30.	Mr. Ahmad Hamed Dahestani	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Biology	1981	W. Germany
31.	Mr Bashir Ahmad	M.Sc.	Pohandoy	Chemistry	1981	W. Germany
32.	Mr. Abdul Rahim	B.Sc.	Pohanyar	Chemistry	1981	W. Germany
33.	Mr. Abdul Hai Nazifi	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Physics	1983	Austria
34.	Mr. Mohammad Rafiq	M.Sc.	Pohand	Chemistry	1983	U.S.A.
35.	Mr Mir Habibullah Habib	M.Sc.	Pohanwal	Physics	1984	W. Germany
36.	Mr. Hamidullah Farhat	B.Sc.	Pohanyar	Physics	1984	Pakistan
37.	Mr. Abdul Malik	B.Sc.	Pohanyar	Chemistry	Mujahed in Parwan	

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

1.	Mr. Hafizullah Sahar	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Journalism	1979	U.S.A.
2.	Mr. Mohammad Shafi Rahil	M.A.	Pohanmal	Journalism	1979	U.S.A.
3.	Mr. Lutfullah Jonaid	M.A.	Pohanyar	Philosophy	1979	U.S.A.
4.	Mr. Shamsul Safa	B.A.	Pohyali	History	1979	Italy
5.	Mr. Sayed Bahauddin Majrooh	Ph.D.	Pohand	Philosophy	1980	Pakistan
6.	Mr. Mohammad Hassan Razi	Ph.D.	Pohanwal	Journalism	1980	U.S.A.
7.	Mr. Abdul Rasul Amin	M.A.	Pohanmal	Philosophy	1980	Pakistan
8.	Mr. Mohammad Hakim Taniwal	M.A.	Pohanmal	Philosophy	1980	Pakistan
9.	Mr. Mohammad Afzal Pakmal	M.A.	Pohanwal	Philosophy	1980	Pakistan
10.	Mr. Abdul Basir Kabir	M.A.	Pohandoy	History	1980	Japan
11.	Mr. Towryali Raqim	M.A.	Pohanmal	Journalism	1980	U.S.A.
12.	Mr. Moustafa Latif	B.A.	Pohyali	Journalism	1980	U.S.A.
13.	Mr. Mohammad Yusuf Kaker	Ph.D.	Pohanmal	History	1981	U.S.A.

14.	Mr. Sabahuddin Koshkaki	M.A.	Pohandoy	Journalism	1981	U.S.A.
15.	Mr. Sayed Qasim Hashimi	M.A.	Pohanwal	History	1981	U.S.A.
16.	Mr. Mohammad Farooq Assak	M.A.	Pohanmal	Journalism	1981	U.S.A.
17.	Mr. Aobaidullah Aysar	B.A.	Pohanmal	Journalism	1981	U.S.A.
18.	Mr. Sayed Habib Alawi	M.A.	Pohyali	Journalism	1981	U.S.A.
19.	Mr. Sayed Mohammad Yusuf Elmi	Ph.D.	Pohand	History	1983	Pakistan
20.	Mr. Aabuddin Bariz Riza	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Philosophy	1984	India

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY

1.	Mr. Burhanuddin Rabbani	M.A.	Pohand	Philosophy	1978	Pakistan
2.	Mr. Abdul Star Syrat	M.A.	Pohandoy	Law	1978	Saudi Arab.
3.	Mr. Ghulam Bahlol Burhan	M.A.	Pohandoy	Law	1978	U.S.A.
4.	Mr. Nazer Mohammad Ma'af	M.A.	Pohanmal	Law	1978	U.S.A.
5.	Mr. Mohammad Jan Ahmadi	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Hadith	1979	Kuwait
6.	Mr. Shah Akraam Alhami	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Philosophy	1979	W. Germany
7.	Mr. Abdullah Aziz	M.A.	Pohanmal	Law	1979	U.S.A.

reliable friend of the Soviet people. The subject of scientific sociology and new history of Afghanistan are generally taught by party activists and pro-Soviet lecturers, because the non-party teachers have declined to take up these courses.

Up to 1984, Kabul University teachers were either imprisoned, executed or forced to flee to Pakistan and Iran and either join the Mujahideen or take shelter in different friendly countries of the world. These vacancies have been filled by unqualified Russian teachers, inexperienced party members and members of the Tudeh Party of Iran. The scientific adviser of Kabul University and the heads of various departments are all Russians. There are a few Tajiks and Uzbeks among the academic staff, who are looked upon as subject nations.

After the coup of 1978, the Faculty of Letters was divided into three faculties, namely : the Faculty of Language and Literature, the Faculty of Geography and the Faculty of Social Sciences. The Faculty of Social Sciences consisted of three departments i.e. Department of History, Department of Journalism, and Department of Philosophy. In 1983, the syllabus of the history department underwent radical changes, and it was re-arranged by a Tajik history teacher and faculty adviser Dr. Qurban, on the basis of Moscow University prospectives.

In the universities of Afghanistan, the non-party teachers and academic staff, who are not in favour of the Soviet Union, are generally dismissed, arrested and killed or constantly watched and humiliated.

One evening I was walking in a main street of Kabul, when suddenly a secret police agent stopped and pushed me brutally in a police jeep; tied my hands at my back and took me to the Khad (secret police) headquarters in the prime ministry office. They detained me for four hours, they interrogated me with threats and insults and accused me of anti-government activity such as distributing of leaflets. As they had no evidence against me, therefore they temporarily released me. After a few days Rasheed Anayat, Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, summoned me to his office

8.	Mr. Sher Alam Haqmal	B.A.	Pohanmal	Law	1979	Pakistan
9.	Mr. Mohammad Zaher Khatibi	B.A.	Pohyali	Hadith	1979	Saudi Arab.
10.	Mr. Abdul Rab Al Rasul Sayaf	M.A.	Pohanmal	Hadith	1980	Pakistan
11.	Mr. Daur Gul	B.A.	Pohanyar	Arabic	1980	Pakistan
12.	Mr. Saif-ur-Rahman Saeef	M.A.	Pohanmal	Fiq	1981	Pakistan
13.	Mr. Abdul Salam Azimi	M.A.	Pohand	Comparative Fiq	1981	U.S.A.
14.	Mr. Mohammad Musa Tawana	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Fiq	1982	Pakistan
15.	Mr. Den Mohammad Gran	M.A.	Pohandoy	Comparative Fiq	1982	Pakistan
16.	Mr. Mohammad Farooq	B.A.	Pohyali	Arabic	1982	Saudi Arab.
17.	Mr. Naimatullah Shahrani	M.A.	Pohanwal	Tafsir	1983	Pakistan
18.	Mr. Anayatullah Ablagh	Ph.D.	—	—	1983	Kuwait

FACULTY OF VETERINARY

1.	Mr. Sher Mohammad Fazeli	Ph.D.	Pohand	Paraclinic	1981	Turkey
2.	Mr. Mohammad Afzal Masoudi	Ph.D.	Pohandoy	Paraclinic	1984	India
3.	Mr. Mohammad Nasim Nasimi	Ph.D.	Pohanyar	Clinic	1984	India
4.	Mr. Abdul Baqi Mehraban	M.Sc.	Pohanyar	Clinic	1984	Pakistan
5.	Mr. Sayed Fazel Hassan Shah	M.Sc.	Pohandoy	Clinic	1984	India
6.	Mrs. Mostaghfera Wafa	M.Sc.	Pohyali	Paraclinic	1984	Australia
7.	Mrs. Fatema	M.Sc.	Pohanyar	Paraclinic	1984	India
8.	Mr. Ghulam Jilani Baghban	M.Sc.	Pohanmal	Zoology	1984	Pakistan
9.	Mr. Juma Gul	B.Sc.	Pohyali	Clinic	1984	Pakistan
10.	Mr. Aqa Mohammad	B.Sc.	Pohyali	Clinic	1984	Sri Lanka
11.	Mr. Sayed Gul	B.Sc.	Pohyali	Clinic	1984	India

and criticized my method of teaching and warned that the Faculty of Social Sciences was under direct control of the Central Committee, and ordered me to teach according to the new scientific theory i.e. in accordance with Marxism-Leninism, and on the basis of a new textbook on Islamic history, prepared by an unqualified member of the history department, who was my student about fifteen years ago. I could not employ such instructions for there had been no documentations from Lenin and Stalin about the history of Islam. So they increased their pressure in the form of a still closer watch by Khad, harrassment by party activists, pro-Soviet teachers, my own students and Russian advisers.

The non-party university teachers are generally considered anti-regime elements and not to be trusted. In the winter of 1982, prominent figures and distinguished professors and teachers from Kabul University were arrested, like Habib Rahman Hala (professor of journalism), Dr. Mohammad Hassan Kakar (Professor of History), Mohammad Osman Rastar (Associate Professor, Faculty of Law and Political Science), and Fazal Rabi Pazwak (Professor, Faculty of Law and Political Science) on the charges of underground activities for the defence of Human Rights. Fazal Rabi Pazwak was released after two days.

At the beginning of 1982, Prof. Habib Rahman Hala with all members of his family tried to defect to Pakistan, but he was caught in Jalalabad, arrested and put in central jail of Pul-i-Charkhy of Kabul soon afterwards. Other members of the group were seized and put into prison, and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment Prof. Hala, who was a dedicated scholar and an old colleague of mine, was in a good health at that time, but due to the constant torture he lost his eye sight and hearing. Dr. Kakar, an old colleague of the history department looked old and his hair turned grey. This was disclosed by a political prisoner, whom I interviewed in December 1984 in Peshawar. Prof. Habib Rahman Hala was sentenced to 12 years. Prof. Dr. Mohammad Hassan Kakar to 8 years, Mohammad Osman Rastar to 12 years, and Shukrullah Kohgadai to 7 years imprisonment. The prisoners are allowed to receive a 15-minute visit from their family in presence of a party member only

once in three months, and each time the visit has to be officially approved by the Ministry of Interior.

Before the coup, the academic staff enjoyed freedom of expression, but after the Russian invasion, tight restrictions were imposed on freedom of thought. In every class held in the faculties, there were some stooges and spies instructed to report to the authorities. If they denounced any professor for not teaching according to the communist ideology, he would be humiliated, considered as anti-progressive — anti-national, accused of being a member of CIA and expelled from the university.

Since 1978, the puppet regime of Kabul has appointed new Khalqi or Parchami deans to each faculty. Most of them are young, unqualified, and without academic career e.g. the dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences was Rasheed Anayat, Parchami, who got his M.A. in journalism from Cairo University. Formerly he worked in the broadcasting unit of the Ministry of Information and Culture. The dean of the faculty of law and political science is Abdul Samai Qarar, a Parchami and a former high school teacher, who had been recruited as a junior lecturer in the Faculty of Social Sciences in 1981.

In the curriculum of the Faculty of Theology, Suras of Holy Quran dealing with Jehad, have been omitted, and stress has been given to wrong conception of Islam and socialism being compatible. In the new Russian-style curriculum those suras of the Holy Quran are adopted which mainly deal with equality among human races and denouncing racial segregation. The Faculty of Theology, prior to the April Coup consisted of four departments: Tafsir (Quranic Commentary), Hadith (Traditions), Fiqah (Islamic Law) and Arabic language. After 1978, the faculty was liquidated and lost its previous importance. Arabic transferred to the faculty of language and literature; Fiqah, which formed the basis of Islamic Law, connected with the Faculty of Law. Such matters as marriage, divorce and heritage are treated by Islamic judges. Criminal and political cases are enacted by Decrees of the Special Revolutionary Court. The chief of the Revolutionary Court was Abdullah Shadan, supervised by Russian advisers.

The Faculty of Stomatology, founded in 1982, and the Faculty of Medicine connected to Ministry of Public Health, P.C.B. class was abolished, the educational period reduced from 7 to 5 years and oral examinations were introduced. The Faculty of Engineering, which once enjoyed a high reputation, was closed.
In every faculty of Kabul University they have established a so-called friendship room, meant for displaying Soviet works, periodicals and magazines from Russia, Eastern European countries and Cuba. On the walls of the Friendship Rooms hang posters — pictures of Engels, Marx, and Lenin.

A Russian type of examination called zachout (text prior to the exams) was introduced in Kabul University, and resulted in widespread irregularities, and in antipathy and resentment among the university students.

Prior to the coup, the Faculty of Economics of Kabul University was affiliated with universities of Federal Republic of Germany. But during the puppet regime of Kabul, cultural ties were established with East Germany. In 1982, 12 teachers were recruited from East Germany for the Faculty of Economics. The curriculum of the faculty remained mostly unchanged, but most of the subjects were taught on the basis of Moscow University prospectives.

There is no news about the unpopular university of Jalalabad. Due to the frequent attacks by Mujahideen in recent years, most of its staff and students have either joined the Mujahideen or defected to various countries.

The government of Kabul passed a formula in 1981. According to the new formula, candidates can be accepted by passing in the competitions as academic members. The proposed competition was held in the faculty of social sciences and 14 candidates appeared in the examination. Out of them, only 6 candidates passed. Five of them were non-party members, and the sixth one a Parchami high school teacher. The university authorities realized the results of the above situation, under which qualified non-party lecturers retained chances of getting in; the newly designed formula, already ratified by the Prime Minister Sultan Ali Kishtmand, was immediately abolished. Academic and teaching background and degrees were no

more requirements for a candidate. A teacher or even a university staff or student with an obscure academic career would be accepted as university staff. Therefore, the standard and quality of education in the universities is getting poorer and generally the level of higher learning in the country has declined.

Prior to 1978, in the philosophy department the subjects taught were :

1. Greek Philosophy, its impact on Islamic thought

2. Problems of Philosophy (Ethics, Aesthetics)

These subjects were suspended and replaced by materialism. Psychology and anthropology as "bourgeois reactionary sciences" were dropped and "scientific sociology" was introduced.

In the new Russian-style university-curriculum the accepted division of history i.e. as (1) ancient, (2) mediaeval, (3) modern, (4) contemporary was altered and Moscow type was introduced into (1) first commune, (2) slavery, (3) feudalism, (4) capitalism, (5) socialism. According to this division all school text books of Afghanistan were rewritten by Russian advisers, which caused great expenses to the Afghan government.

Before the April Coup, the university remained closed in the winter. In fact this was economical and suitable for the students. But the Russian advisers transferred vacations to the summer, so that the students must go to battle fronts and fight against Mujahideen and participate in collective works. Since Afghanistan is an underdeveloped country, the expenses of heating is a great burden for the Afghan economy.

As I stated above, the Russian invasion resulted in countrywide destruction, and emigration of hundreds of Kabul university staff to foreign countries.

On the basis of an accurate and updated research, in 1987, some

750 teaching staff were in Kabul University, but after the bloody coup of 1978, followed by Russian military intervention in 1979, there was a sharp decline in university staff :

Kabul University Emigrated	:	276
Kabul University Executed	:	36
Kabul University Jailed	:	6

Kabul University emigrated to foreign lands :

1. Faculty of Medicine	:	42
2. Faculty of Language & Literature	:	39
3. Faculty of Science	:	37
4. Faculty of Engineering	:	26
5. Faculty of Agriculture	:	23
6. Faculty of Social Sciences	:	20
7. Faculty of Theology	:	18
8. Faculty of Economics	:	13
9. Faculty of Law	:	12
10. Faculty of Veterinary	:	11
11. Faculty of Pharmacy	:	10
12. Faculty of Education	:	9
13. Faculty of Geography	:	7

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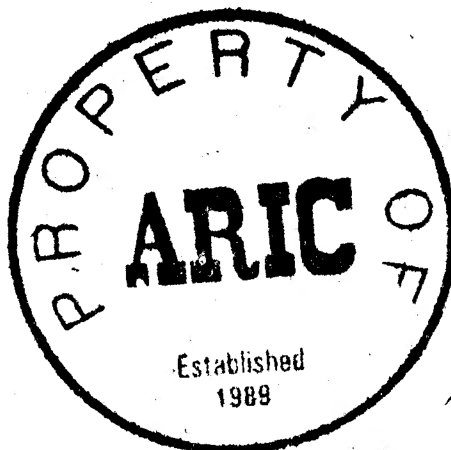
In the Name of Allah,
Most Gracious, Most Merciful

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